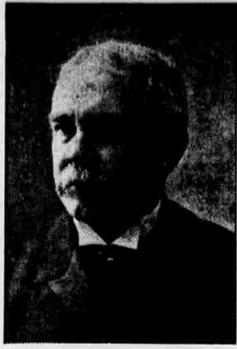


DICKINSON COLLEGE AND ITS ADVANTAGES

Its Founding, History, Location and a Fund of Other Interesting Information.

DICKINSON COLLEGIATE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

The Institution in Which The Tribune Offers a Scholarship, Through Its Educational Contest, Including Tuition, Board, Furnished Room, Heat, Light and Washing, for Three Years—Detailed Description of the Advantages of the School. The Handsome New School Building—Requirement for Entering. Courses of Study—Gymnasium and Athletic Advantages—Literary Societies—Methods of Instruction. How the Contest Is Progressing. What the Contestants Did Yesterday and the Leaders for the Special June Prize—The Winner Last Year Was Late in Entering—Much Greater Opportunities Offered This Year.



GEORGE E. REED, LL. D. President Dickinson College.

As The Tribune's Educational Contest progresses, those who are in the list of leaders are deciding in their own minds which of the many scholarships offered would be most desirable for their needs. Most of the contestants near the top of the list are working for some definite scholarship, but if they do not get this particular one there are plenty of others for them to fall back upon. Some are already to step into one of the universities should they be fortunate enough to secure one of these as a reward, while others may be sufficiently advanced in their studies to enable them to enter one of these higher institutions of learning for several years, and so it is quite possible that the contestant who finishes at the very top of the list will choose a scholarship for their needs. In fact, it is also possible that all of these scholarships will go first, yet this is hardly probable as it is known that several of those who are now leading contestants have set their hearts on a university scholarship.

In order that those people may be aided in making a choice of the scholarships offered, The Tribune will endeavor from time to time to detail descriptions of the advantages of each institution—its location, the courses of study, requirements to enter, and all other information of interest to present contestants or those who may be considering taking up the work. Appended to each description is given in detail just what The Tribune's scholarship includes, so that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

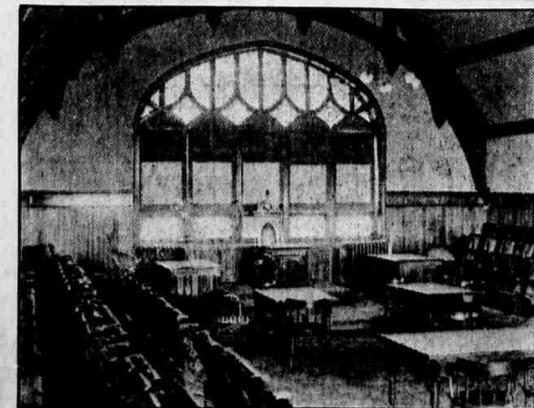
This morning we publish an interesting account of the founding and history of Dickinson College, together with a fund of other information regarding its location, etc. Contestants should bear in mind, however, that it is not in the college that The Tribune offers a scholarship, but in the preparatory school, which, while under the government of the college, is still entirely separate.

There may be some contestants who think that the contest is now so far advanced that it would be useless to enter. We wish to call attention to just one fact—last year the contestant who finished at the top of the list did not enter until the contest was within twelve weeks of its end (the present contest has still nearly eighteen weeks to run), and eight weeks from the close had but fifty points, while the young man who then headed the list had 441. This would indicate that there was still a good opportunity to secure a valuable scholarship, even for those who have not scored a point, particularly when it is considered that this year there are thirty-three scholarships offered when last year there were only ten.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Some Historical Data.

The frame of the government, granted by William Penn to the freemen of his province, provided for public schools, and initiated in Pennsylvania educational tendencies which early manifested themselves in all American colonial history. Dickinson College was the direct fruit of this movement which had already resulted in the establishment of eleven institutions of higher learning in the colonies, one of which had for a quarter of a century existed in Philadelphia. The growth of the commonwealth and the development of the country at the close of the revolutionary war further crystallized public sentiment into recognition of the demand for better educational facilities at some more westerly point. Many of the leading men of the commonwealth contributed liberally to the fund for the initiation of this important movement, and, in 1783, a charter



Hall of Literary Society.

years diverted from the purposes for which it was originally designed. South College is now again in service for dormitory and recitation purposes, because of the erection of a handsome and well-equipped building for the Preparatory School upon a superb site recently purchased. East College, built in 1838 from native limestone, is a massive structure, finely adapted for dormitory purposes, equipped with the best modern conveniences and up-to-date in all its arrangements. In 1877 Emory Chapel, originally erected as a Methodist Episcopal church, passed into the hands of the college and was used as a preparatory school until the erection of the Tome Scientific building, through the generosity of the late Jacob Tome, of Port Deposit, Md., in 1884, permitted the removal of the scientific department from South College. It became then, in 1890, the home of the Law School. In 1884 a fine gymnasium was presented anonymously with ample facilities for the best type of physical culture. In 1885 the James W. Boster Memorial Library hall was opened, with accommodations for the college and society libraries and for the chapel services and public exercises of the institution. In 1885 a handsome and commodious residence was provided as a dormitory for the female students who had been admitted on an equality with men since 1884. In 1896 Denny Memorial hall was built for the accommodation of recitation rooms, college offices and the halls of the literary societies. This superb pile of brownstone and Elizabethan architecture is one of the finest scholastic structures in the country.

Instruction Past and Present.
The instruction given during the early days of the institution was mainly by means of lectures, which, while it obviated the necessity for the purchase of textbooks, then so expensive as to make a heavy draft upon the purses of the students, nevertheless, by the enormous bulk of the instruction so conveyed, made so material a strain upon the young scholars as to elicit many complaints from them. The course of President Nisbet in systematic theology was completed in no less than 418 lectures, requiring two years for their delivery. In the beginning no classification of students was made, the men being grouped according to their knowledge of the subjects studied. Under this arrangement the first graduates passed out from the college in 1787 and in the succeeding years until 1796, when a division of the students into three classes, freshman, junior and senior, was adopted, the college work

being at the same time classified according to these divisions. The sophomore class and a four years' course did not appear until twelve years later, in 1808. With the development of the art of printing and the growth of native scholarship, the lecture system came to be progressively supplanted by the plan of recitation from textbooks, many of which were the product of Dickinson scholarship.

Work along the traditional classical lines was thenceforward offered for half a century, during which the institution attained a high degree of reputation for scholarship and progressiveness. In 1855 there were authorized, in Biblical science and literature and in natural science, electives, which opened the way to the present broad field of choice afforded to the student in all directions of learning. In 1870 the Latin-Scientific course was introduced; from 1885 to 1900 a modern science course, now discontinued, was offered; and since 1898, a Medical Preparatory course has been in active operation.

A New Era.
In the spring of 1889 Dr. George E. Reed, who had been elected president during the preceding winter, took control of the affairs of Dickinson College. The election of Dr. Reed as president was the beginning of a new era in the college life and activity. In the prime of his manhood, zealous, earnest, hopeful and courageous, he entered upon his duties with a determined purpose that infused new life into the institution. He was born in 1846, graduated at Wesleyan University in 1869; received A. M. in 1872, LL. D. in 1883, and LL. D. from Lafayette in 1889. His successful pastorates at Willimantic, Fall River, New Haven and Brooklyn; his numerous published articles; his success on the lecture platform, and his many-sided but well-rounded character as a man led the board of trustees to select him for this arduous and most responsible position. His marked success has more than exceeded their expectations and the college has attained its highest degree of prosperity under his management. The secret of his success is in his tact, his insight, his thorough sincerity and his indomitable perseverance. He understands young men. He knows how to draw them to him.

COLLEGIATE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
Where The Tribune Has Arranged for a Scholarship.
Attached to the main college is the Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School, in which The Tribune of-



Group of College Buildings.

fers a scholarship to some young lady or young gentleman. The history of the Dickinson Collegiate Preparatory School is so interwoven with that of the college that to write of one is to give the narrative of the other. The students in the preparatory school enjoy many of the privileges and benefits of the college. The president of the college is the president of the faculty of the Preparatory School.

Preparatory School Building.
During the past year a handsome new school building has been constructed at a total cost of about \$60,000. The lot upon which the building stands is located but half a square from the college campus, with a frontage on North street of 150 feet and extending northward to Louthier, a distance of 50 feet. The windows of the building, on all sides, command most beautiful views of the surrounding country. The walls are of white brick, with trimmings of brownstone.

The width of the new structure is seventy-eight feet, and its depth 183 feet. It is four stories in height, the first floor being utilized for offices, recitation rooms, society halls for the literary organizations, waiting and dining halls. The second floor, in addition to students' rooms, contains the chapel, which has a seating capacity for 300 persons. The third and fourth stories of the building are used exclusively for dormitory purposes.

The building is one of the most complete of its kind in the country. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity throughout. Each room is well ventilated and the sanitary arrangements are unsurpassed. The building

is based on the easier English classes. In the junior and the senior years Scott and Denny's textbooks on rhetoric, both elementary and advanced, are studied.

Greek—Prof. Craver. In the two years devoted to the study of Greek, the aim is to prepare the student to translate rapidly and accurately the ordinary Greek of the Attic dialect. That the student may be thoroughly grounded in this dialect, it has been deemed wise to defer, until a later period, the study of the Iliad.

History—Prof. Presby. The course in history embraces the study of the histories of the United States, of Greece and of Rome. The advanced course in United States history deals particularly with the constitutional and the political development of the country. It presents a rapid synopsis of the processes through which our national life has acquired its present form.

Latin—Prof. Craver and Presby. As a portion of the curriculum of the Collegiate Preparatory School, the main object of the work in this department is a preparation in the Latin required for examination into our colleges and universities. Two courses, one of four and another of three years, are offered. At the close of the first year's work the student is expected to be thoroughly familiar with the various inflectional endings and prepared rapidly to utilize his knowledge in the ordinary case, tense and mood constructions.

Mathematics—Prof. Downes and Kline. The essential correlation of the different branches of mathematics is recognized, and in teaching each branch those subjects are especially dwelt upon which have important bearing upon future work. In the study of arithmetic some subjects are deferred until taken up in the algebra, while other subjects, ordinarily unessential, such as average of payments, duties and customs, and the like, are omitted altogether. It is aimed to give the student a rigid drill in those subjects which are the most practical and which are essentially pertinent to college work. In the algebra special stress is laid upon the fundamental laws and principles, in order to make the work less mechanical to the student. "Factoring" and "radicals" are recognized as especially important. The plan adopted in beginning the study of geometry is to make haste slowly, and the course aims to meet the demand due to the rapidly increasing importance of these branches of study. One year's work in either French or German is required of students in the Latin-Scientific course, while a year of each is required in the Scientific course. The work in both languages is similar in nature. The purpose of the department is to acquaint the student with the elements of grammar and the idioms. The pupil is thereby enabled to read easy texts and is likewise prepared for the scientific and classical reading of his more advanced work in college.

The Tribune's Offer.
The expenses of the young man or young woman, who selects this scholarship as a special reward for work done on behalf of The Tribune during this Educational Contest, will be paid by The Tribune for three years, at a total cash value of \$50 per year, or \$150 for the three years. This sum covers all expenses for furnished room, heating of the same, steam heat, board, tuition (save fine linen)—everything, indeed, excepting books. The cost for books need not exceed \$10 per year. This is an exceptional offer, and students who contemplate going to a preparatory school should give it earnest consideration, especially those who have made a selection of Dickinson College as their future Alma Mater. While the three courses taught in the Dickinson Collegiate-Preparatory School cover four years, this scholarship provides for three years of instruction. Students who take advantage of this offer, therefore, should be prepared to start in the sophomore year. Most high school students will be sufficiently equipped for this class if they hold a certificate of graduation.

Library and Reading Room.
The libraries, the privileges of which are available to students of the Preparatory School under established regulations, consist of three distinct collections, nearly equal in size—that of the college proper, which is exceedingly rich in old volumes and in reference books, and the libraries of the two societies, accumulated by them during the century of their existence. These latter are adapted to the wants and tastes of the students and are increased by purchases made by the societies. The total number of volumes is about 35,000. The students of the Preparatory School have the privilege of attending the public lectures given under the auspices of the college.

The reading room of the college, located in Denny Memorial Hall, and furnished with the best of reading room appliances, in a room which lacks nothing to make it pleasant and attractive, is accessible to students of the Preparatory School. Its files have been supplied with a fair representation of the great secular dailies, religious weeklies and best periodicals.

Entrance to the School.
No entrance examination is required, all the students will be expected to be proficient in spelling, the rudiments of English grammar and arithmetic and in the writing of easy English. In cases where students enter advanced classes by certificates from other schools they will be placed on trial in such classes as their certificates may seem to warrant. Definite graduation will afterward be determined according to their ability. Students are received at any time during the year, though entrance at the beginning of a term is, for many reasons, desirable. As the examinations of the Preparatory School are made under the supervision of the faculty of the school, students passing satisfactorily on the studies required for admission to the freshman class of the college will be received without further examinations.

Courses of Study.
There are three courses, arranged with reference to fitting students for college, as follows:
1. Classical Course.

Literary Societies.
The Gamma Epsilon Literary society and the Reed Literary society, while under the general control and supervision of the faculty, are entirely managed by the students. Effective and valuable work is done by their members who are interested in further developing the work of the organizations. The Reed society has been formed during the present year, thereby producing a healthy rivalry along literary lines. The preliminary training secured in these societies is a great aid in the work afterward to be done in the college literary organizations.

Number of Students.
There are at present 120 scholars in the Preparatory School, divided among ten states, of which Pennsylvania furnishes 84; Maryland, 16; New Jersey, 7; Delaware, 5; New York, 3; Wisconsin, 1; Indian Territory, 1; Arizona, 1; Porto Rico, 1, and South Dakota, 1.

Methods of Instruction.
English—Prof. Sigmund. Special attention is given to the study of English. In the freshman and sophomore years a careful study of grammar is made, together with composition writ-

ing based on the easier English classes. In the junior and the senior years Scott and Denny's textbooks on rhetoric, both elementary and advanced, are studied.

Gymnasium and Athletic Field.
Students of schools of a similar grade seldom have access to so fine a gymnasium and to one so splendidly equipped in every detail and few are so fortunate as to receive the benefit of the training of a physical instructor so careful and experienced. The gymnasium furnishes ample accommodation to meet all the modern demands for physical training. The main hall, 75 feet in length by 40 in width, is flanked on the eastern and western extremities by wings. The western wing, in dimensions 84 feet by 20, contains the bowling alley, and the eastern, 60 feet by 20, is appropriated to office purposes and bathing and dressing room accommodations. It has a running gallery 235 feet in length, bathrooms, dressing rooms and office.

The equipment proper embraces a complete supply of the latest and most approved results of invention and mechanical skill for giving effect to the suggestions of medical science for securing harmonious physical development. The students of the Preparatory School are regularly drilled twice a week during the winter and have general practice in the gymnasium four times a week. The physical instructor is always present and is careful to see that nothing hazardous is attempted. Within three minutes' walk of the school is the athletic field, affording

every opportunity for recreation and out-door physical exercises.

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Standing of Contestants

Rank	Name	Points
1.	Charles Burns, Vandling	346
2.	A. J. Kellerman, Scranton	285
3.	Wm. T. S. Rodriguez, Scranton	255
4.	Fred K. Gunster, Green Ridge	178
5.	Herbert Thompson, Carbondale	177
6.	Albert Freedman, Bellefonte	151
7.	Maxwell Shepherd, Carbondale	145
8.	Oscar H. Kipp, Elmhurst	111
9.	Wm. Sherwood, Harford	73
10.	L. E. Stanton, Scranton	72
11.	Harry Madden, Scranton	58
12.	Homer Kresge, Hyde Park	55
13.	J. A. Havenstrite, Moscow	53
14.	William Cooper, Priceburg	58
15.	Grant M. Decker, Hallstead	37
16.	Frank B. McCreary, Hallstead	35
17.	Lee Culver, Springville	33
18.	Miss Beatrice Harpur, Thompson	33
19.	Walter Hallstead, Scranton	27
20.	Harry Danvers, Providence	25
21.	Louis McCusker, Park Place	23
22.	Hugh Johnston, Forest City	19
23.	C. J. Clark, Fackville	18
24.	Hendrick Adams, Chinchilla	18
25.	John Mackie, Providence	15
26.	Chas. W. Dorsey, Scranton	14
27.	Thomas Dempsey, Olyphant	13
28.	M. J. Edna Coleman, Scranton	12
29.	Louis Gere, Brooklyn	12
30.	Don C. Capwell, Scranton	11
31.	Miss Jane Matthewson, Factoryville	10
32.	Walter Ellis, Hyde Park	8
33.	Emanuel Bucci, Scranton	7

contestants who returned points reside outside of Scranton. The exception was A. J. Kellerman, of Scranton, now in second place.

William Sherwood, of Harford, managed to win back ninth place, which was captured by L. E. Stanton, of Scranton, a couple of days ago. Mr. Sherwood has only one point the best of it as it is.

Frank McCreary, of Hallstead, made quite a gain, going from nineteenth to sixteenth place. Lee Culver, Miss Beatrice Harpur and Walter Hallstead all dropped back one place in consequence.

Maxwell Shepherd, of Carbondale, is now only six points away from his old position, sixth place. A. J. Kellerman, of Scranton, gained on Charles Burns for first place and is thirty points ahead of William Rodriguez, who holds down third.

There are now forty-two contestants who have scored points. Of these nine names do not appear daily, as only the thirty-three contestants who are highest appear in the published table.

The following six contestants have scored the largest number of points since June 1 and are now in line for the two special prizes offered for the best work during the month. There are thirty others who have scored points also in June:

Leading Contestants for June.		
First Prize—\$10 in Gold.		
Second Prize—\$5 in Gold.		
1.	Fred K. Gunster	178
2.	Oscar H. Kipp	78
3.	A. J. Kellerman	70
4.	Albert Freedman	63
5.	Charles Burns	62
6.	Herbert Thompson	58

New Professors at Bucknell.
Special to The Scranton Tribune.
Lewisburg, June 24.—At the fifty-second annual commencement of Bucknell university, just closed, the announcement of the following changes in the corps of instructors was made: Llewellyn Phillips, A. M., fellow in the University of Chicago, to be Crozer professor of rhetoric; Joseph Meikel Wolfe, A. M., instructor in the Vermont academy, to be instructor in mathematics; Charles Arthur Lindeman, A. M., of the Union Virginia university, instructor in the college; Martin Linnareus Drum, Ph. D., late instructor in the Shippensburg Normal school, and Frank Eugene Burpee, A. M., instructor in Lehigh university, New Orleans, to be instructors.

Civil Government at Mindoro.
By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
Manila, June 24.—Civil government will be established in the island of Mindoro and in the island of Paragua, and will be re-established in Bantanga province, July 4.

YESTERDAY WAS TRULY AN OUT-OF-TOWN DAY

A Number of Contestants Scored Points, but Only One Was a Resident of Scranton.

Yesterday was practically an out-of-town day in The Tribune's Educational Contest, for, with one exception, all the



Student's Room.